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ABSTRACT

This booklet summarizes fiscal year 1984 activities of the Library of Congress (LC) in six areas: (1) collection development, housing, preservation, and access; (2) services to Congress performed by the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library; (3) library automation activities coordinated by the Automated Systems Office (ASO); (4) Federal library cooperation, including efforts to improve the Federal government's access to information through the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC); (5) services to the public, including the organization of exhibits, activities of the Copyright Office and the Publishing Office, and the coordination of special programs and services for special audiences; and (6) library administration and staffing. Also included is a discussion of the application of new technologies to library needs and the appropriation by the Congress of $81.5 million for the renovation and restoration of the 1897 Jefferson Building and the John Adams Building. Photographs accompany text throughout the publication. More comprehensive information may be found in the "Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1984." (THC)

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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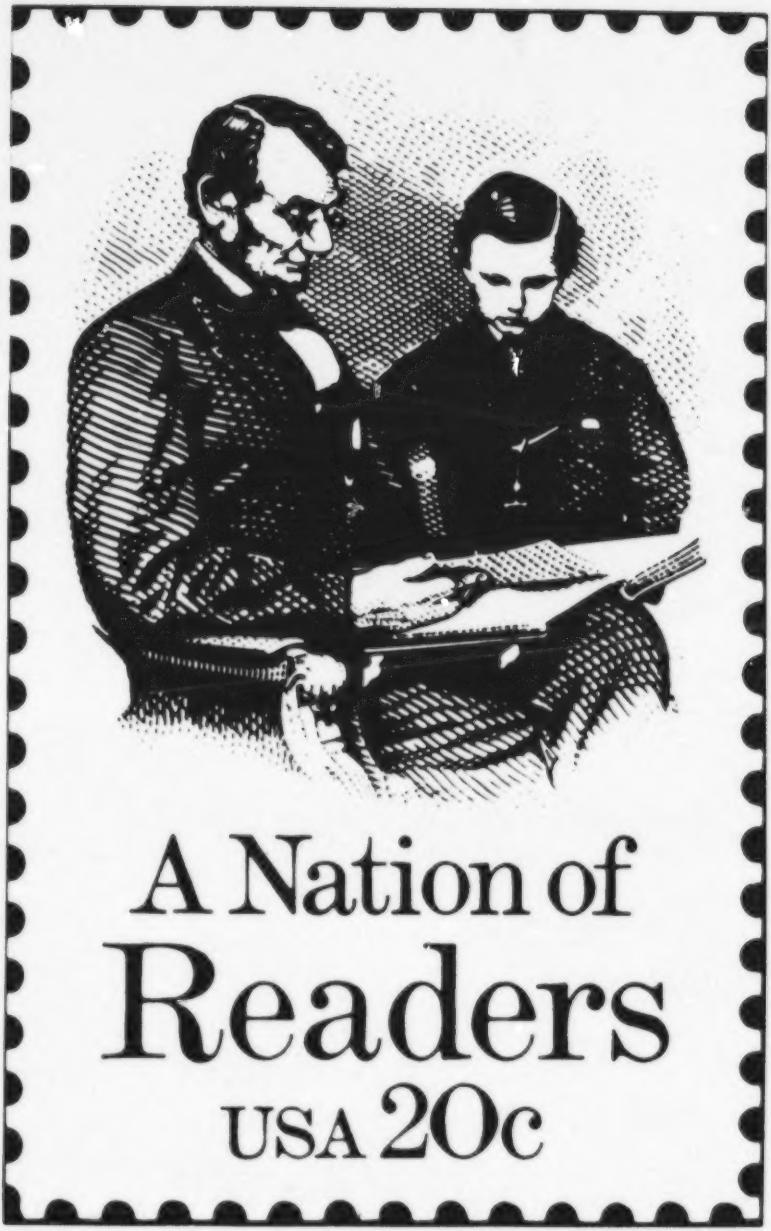

"A Nation of Readers" was the theme of a 20-cent commemorative stamp issued by the U.S. Postal Service on October 16 at the Library. The phrase is used by the Center for the Book to remind Americans of the pleasure and importance of books and reading.

The Library of Congress 1984

A Brief Summary of the Major Activities for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1984

Library of Congress Washington 1985

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Cover :

A videodisk produced through the Optical Disk Pilot Program that began in late 1982. Looking much like a silvered 33⅓ rpm recording, a 12-inch disk will hold up to 54,000 images on a side.

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1

Introduction

Nineteen eighty-four was a year in which the Library of Congress devoted special efforts to preserving its vast collections and enhancing their accessibility. It was a year when automation brought significant benefits, a year when it became apparent that new technology might be the book's best friend—rather than its adversary as some had feared.

Since its founding in 1800, the Library has occasionally made quantum leaps forward, and it appears that 1984 may well represent such a period of growth.

Even as it gave its approval for programs to further develop and apply new technologies to Library needs, the U.S. Congress expressed appreciation for the heritage embodied in the splendid Italian Renaissance-style Thomas Jefferson Building. The Congress appropriated $81.5 million to the Architect of the Capitol for renovation and restoration of the 1897 Jefferson Building and the John Adams Building, completed in 1938. Work will begin in fiscal 1985 and continue through fiscal 1990 or longer.

Congress also earmarked $11.5 million for construction of a unique book preservation facility in nearby Frederick, Maryland. The facility will permit treatment of hundreds of thousands of books each year through mass deacidification, a new solution to the greatest problem facing all libraries—the deterioration of paper.

In another preservation-related effort, a new Library of Congress program to preserve materials in a secondary format has already proved of great interest to libraries, publishers, and scholars worldwide. It is the Optical Disk Pilot Program, which this year opened its first user station to the public in the Library's Prints and Photographs Reading Room.

Automation came to the Library a quarter of a century ago and was first applied to the problem of keeping the catalogs current, given the vast quantities of new materials coming into the Library daily. The Library was employing thirty-five people to file more than two million cards in its catalogs each year, and delays in filing could run as long as three months to a year. Today the bibliographic records are available at computer terminals as soon as cataloging is completed, and preliminary records are available even earlier. Information on seven million records now in the computer is accessible in the Main Reading Room and in specialized reading rooms as well. In addition to pro-

On June 15, a new optical disk user station became available to the public, marking the completion of the first phase of the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program. Elisabeth Betz of the Prints and Photographs Division demonstrated the use of the disk at a special briefing held for the media.

viding high-speed access, the computerized catalog assists researchers by allowing access to elements of bibliographic records never effectively available through the card catalogs. There are now more than twenty-two hundred terminals in the Library and on Capitol Hill for use by Library staff and by Members of Congress and their staffs. The Library has forty terminals available to the public. Online systems at the Library of Congress process approximately 3.9 million transactions each month, and that number is still growing.

Other libraries served by the Library of Congress may still order catalog cards, now printed out from the computer, or they may obtain the same information in machine-readable form.

The Library has also begun a four-year project to preserve and replicate the catalog cards in microform. Upon completion of the project, the card catalog can be made available to readers in various reading rooms throughout the three main Library buildings, and to other institutions that elect to purchase copies.

The original booklist of the Library of Congress included 740 volumes and three maps. In 1800 President John Adams had ap-

proved a congressional allocation of $5,000 for the purchase of these materials, which were shipped from England in eleven trunks and one map case, "for the use of Congress." Today, in addition to some twenty million books, the world's largest library houses millions of maps, manuscripts, periodicals, films, recordings, prints, and photographs. It is "the nation's library" – serving readers and researchers not only in Washington but throughout the United States.

The three main buildings of the Library of Congress are located near the Capitol, while certain important components of the Library are located at other sites. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Federal Research Division are elsewhere in Washington, the Procurement and Supply Division is in nearby Landover, Maryland, and a film preservation facility is maintained at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. To assist in building its foreign-language collections, the Library also has outposts in Brazil, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, and Kenya.

Although benefiting from deposits to the Copyright Office, which is a department of the Library of Congress, the Library does *not* house a copy of every book printed in the United States. Nonetheless, by the end of fiscal 1984 the Library's collections numbered 81,905,061 items.

The Library of Congress in fiscal 1984 –

- Welcomed 2,072,426 library users and visitors
- Had a total of 81,905,916 items in its collections, including –

  13,474,783 books in the classified collections

  8,335,936 nonclassified books, pamphlets, technical reports, and other printed materials

  3,693,666 musical works

  1,053,058 recorded discs, tapes, and audio materials in other formats

  35,282,878 manuscripts

  3,840,454 maps

  5,765,790 microfiche, microfilms, and micro-opaques

  10,459,351 motion pictures, photographs, posters, prints, drawings, videotapes, and other visual materials

- Prepared 807 bibliographies containing a total of 124,823 entries
- Aided scholars and researchers by circulating 3,196,537 volumes for use within the Library
- Answered 931,980 inquiries in person, 138,175 by mail, and 562,421 by telephone through reference specialists
- Completed 442,247 research assignments for the Congress through the Congressional Research Service
- Maintained 25 million cards in the main catalog
- Maintained 45 million cards in the copyright catalog
- Had a total of 7 million records in computer data bases, accessible to the public through forty computer terminals at various locations in the Library
- Employed a staff of 5,327
- Operated on a budget of $228,715,000 from the Congress in direct appropriations, $9,500,000 in fees from the Cataloging Distribution Service and Copyright Office, and $7,157,000 in obligations from gift and trust funds.

2

The Collections

The Collections Development Office takes the leadership in formulating policies and coordinating activities for the acquisitions, selection, control, and custody of the Library's collections.

Review of acquisitions policy, an ongoing activity for Library administrators, is made more critical by shifts in worldwide economic, political, and social patterns. It is also complicated by the increasing diversity of the available media.

The Collections Development Office initiated a series of interdepartmental seminars for Library staff to review current policies and practices in the acquisition of materials in all formats. Seven seminars covered all of Europe, Central America, the Caribbean area, Japan, North and South Korea, and East Africa, as well as part of South America, and plans were made for similar seminars on the rest of the world. The seminars focused on the effectiveness of current acquisitions and selection policies, strengths and weaknesses of the collections, ways of improving receipts through innovative methods, processing priorities, and cooperation with other research libraries.

The publication of materials in machine-readable formats, many of which are received as copyright deposits, led to the formation of an Ad Hoc Committee on Selection Policy for Machine-Readable Materials and to the issuance of an Acquisitions Policy Statement providing that in selecting and acquiring such materials for its collection, the Library will apply the same criteria to machine-readable materials as to print format materials.

Last year the Collections Development Office initiated a project to examine a cataloging backlog, some of which dated back twenty-five years. With help from Research Services and Law Library specialists, the office reviewed nearly eighty thousand volumes. Of these, 15 percent were discarded and a slightly larger number were transferred to divisional files or other institutions, primarily the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine. The remaining fifty-four thousand volumes will be given minimal-level cataloging before being added to the collections.

A recent decision by the Copyright Office to store for no more than five years deposits that were not originally selected for the Library's collections led to the creation of another review program. Such materials have been accumulating since 1959 and now fill thirteen thousand cartons. They are being reevaluated by the Selection Office.

Besides reviewing its own policies, the Library of Congress works with the Collections Management and Development Committee of the Research Libraries Group and the Standing Committee on Collection Development of the Association of Research Libraries. Together the groups coordinate planning of collections development activities in North America, with the Library's representative providing guidance and recommendations.

Additions to the Collections

Receipt of works through copyright deposit continued to be of major importance to the Library, but the dollar's strong position relative to other currencies presented the opportunity for additional purchase of materials from sources abroad.

Noteworthy additions were made to the collections. Among the most spectacular were two seventeenth-century printed globes—one terrestrial and one celestial—by Vincenzo Coronelli. The globes are three and a half feet in diameter and are mounted in their original mahogany stands. The Geography and Map Division and the Exhibits Office are planning for public display of the rare and stunning globes in the Library's James Madison Memorial Building.

An addition to the performing arts resources was the Serge Lifar collection of materials once belonging to Russian impresario Sergei Pavlovich Diaghilev. Included are music scores, paintings, photographs, set designs, and memorabilia totaling more than one thousand items.

The single most valuable addition to the rare book collection was a prized 1501 edition of Virgil's works printed by Aldus Manutius. The Aldine Virgil represents the first small-format edition of a classic text and the first book set entirely in italic type. It was displayed in the exhibit "Books and Other Machines."

Acquisitions of Japanese bound volumes increased by about 10 percent over last year. Working with other divisions, the Japanese Section helped select recordings of traditional music, motion pictures, and additions to the science and technology and children's literature collections. The nine-volume *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*, containing more than ten thousand entries, gave the Library its first comprehensive English-language source of information on Japan.

Again this year, the Library's most extensive Chinese-language acquisitions were received from the People's Republic of China through purchase and exchange. More than fifteen thousand volumes were selected, cataloged, and added to the collections. A Library of Congress delegation to China, headed by Deputy Librarian William J.

At an auction at Sotheby's in London, the Library acquired a significant collection of paintings, notebooks, letters, and other materials once belonging to Russian impresario Sergei Pavlovich Diaghilev. Examining a costume design for "The Sleeping Princess" are Vicky Wulff, dance reference librarian in the Performing Arts Library; John Finzi, director of the Collections Development Office; Elizabeth Auman, head of the Music Division's Acquisition and Processing Section; and John Weston, head of the Clearing Section.

Welsh, was given a reprint volume of the famed Ming encyclopedia *Yung lo ta tien* and a rare edition of *Miao fa lien hua ching* (Lotus sutra). Also acquired were five portfolios of paintings by Mme Chiang Kai-shek and the first installments, in four hundred volumes, of a reprint of the Wen-yuan-ko copy of the manuscript *Ssu ku ch'uan shu* (Compendium of the four categories), first of a projected fifteen hundred volumes being published in Taiwan.

Korean-language additions, up 8 percent over last year, included more than twenty-five hundred volumes.

The Library's field offices continued to be the principal acquisitions sources for addition to the Southern Asia collections, but the announcement that rupee funding for the New Delhi office is likely to be terminated at the end of fiscal 1985 presents a number of questions concerning the impact of transfer to a dollar-based budget.

Acquisitions from Thailand and Burma have grown significantly since 1980, when the New Delhi office began to serve as agent for the

Library. The acquisitions program for Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei, managed by the field office in Jakarta, has remained relatively stable.

The Library's Asian-language collections now number more than 1.4 million volumes, and this wealth of material has led to processing problems. It was determined that the most cost-efficient means of dealing with cataloging arrearages in the Asian collections involved shipping some materials to New Delhi for preliminary cataloging, a plan that will be effected in the coming year.

Mircea Malitza, Ambassador of Romania, presented a gift of 300 works selected for the Library by the staff of the Romanian national library.

Among additions to the collections from the United States was the gift by Mrs. H. Dunscombe Colt of a splendid Rudyard Kipling collection, including first editions, manuscripts, and correspondence.

The Library also acquired the photographic files of *U.S. News and World Report* (500,000 items).

Among the thousands of additions to the prints and photographs collections were early circus posters, posters by contemporary artists, fine prints by Robert Rauschenberg, Milton Avery, and others, woodcuts, photographs by early masters of the art, architectural drawings from the Vietnam Memorial competition, and engineering drawings by Robert Fulton, including his pioneering steamboat designs.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division was given more than a thousand commercially produced discs from manufacturers who are members of the Compact Disc Group, seven thousand early recordings (some recorded before 1900), fifteen thousand discs of recorded broadcasts from radio station WOR–AM, and RKO's manuscript and music collections. Other significant recordings received include telephone conversations of John F. Kennedy and oral histories with Vincent Youmans and Jerome Kern. The number of motion pictures and television productions registered for copyright increased from three thousand in 1976 to more than twelve thousand in 1984, with the largest increase being in television programs. Selected uncopyrighted public broadcasting programs are being taped by the division to preserve as examples for the year. In addition, the American Film Institute has given the Library more than 240 rare early films produced during the first thirty years of filmmaking, along with more recent films and early television broadcasts.

The Library has acquired, in 201 reels, a microfilm of the Holland Land Company records in Amsterdam. Discussions about filming this collection began in the 1920s. The Library also completed a twenty-year program to describe, partially index, and film the records of the Alaskan Russian Church.

Housing the Library's Collections and Programs

After funds were appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for the renovation and restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings, LC's Library Environment Resources Office (LERO) began semiweekly meetings with the Construction Management Division of the Architect's Office. Both LERO and AOC established agency task forces for the project, designating responsibility and points of contact. Internal planning procedures for interim occupancy were established, with plans made so that the affected offices would have to move only one time if possible. Records of the earlier moves to the Madison Building (1980–83), the largest of the three buildings, were helpful in planning. Internal planning procedures for interim occupancy were established and LERO working groups began preparing drawings. Revised construction drawings and specifications were transmitted to the Library in August for final comment.

The first major step toward restoration of the Jefferson Building, undertaken with funds approved during fiscal 1983, was the rebuilding of the West Terrace and steps. The project, which required moving the 1984 outdoor concerts of the American Folklife Center to other locations, was nearing completion at the end of fiscal 1984.

In another previously funded project, installation of new sprinkler systems in the Adams and Jefferson buildings was nearly complete by the end of September.

Some of the Library's remote locations also underwent changes. A new shipping and receiving facility for the film vaults at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base was completed, and the Library's records storage capacity at National Underground Storage in Pennsylvania was expanded. Plans were completed for constructing cold storage vaults at Landover. Much-needed improvements in the Taylor Street facilities of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were also planned.

Automation affected space management in several ways, most significantly by providing a computer-aided design and drafting system that will assist in planning, analysis, and management functions for the Library's nearly four million square feet of space.

The overall encyclopedia plan for housing the collections will eventually locate collections, reference specialists, and readers in proximate areas. Work continued on moving collections to conform with this plan. Some two million volumes, more than the total contents of all but a handful of university libraries, were relocated to the Adams Building, freeing space in the north and northeast bookstacks of the Jefferson Building for other collections. In a related development, the Social Science Reading Room was opened in the Adams Building

in October. Future moves will result in most social science and science materials in the general collection being served in the Adams Building.

Preserving the Collections

Funds appropriated for the deacidification facility mentioned earlier will make it possible for the Library's incoming receipts and many volumes already on the shelves to be treated with the diethyl zinc (DEZ) process, extending the lifetime of quality papers for up to six hundred years.

Housing the largest collection of recorded knowledge in the world, the Library is keenly aware of the challenges posed by the deterioration of tremendous amounts of valuable materials that are printed on acidic paper. Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, who has directed the preservation efforts, has estimated the annual loss to the Library as about 77,000 volumes. The problem arises when acid in the paper causes the fibers to become weak after 25 to 100 years. Eventually the materials crumble to dust.

To combat this problem and preserve items in their original form, the Library's preservation research staff developed the DEZ process, which restores an alkaline content to the paper and retards embrittlement. Research began with the testing of seven or eight volumes in an ordinary kitchen pressure cooker and culminated in 1982 with the treatment of five thousand volumes in a huge vacuum chamber previously used for testing materials for outer space. The large-scale tests, accomplished in cooperation with the Goddard Space Flight Center and Northrup, Inc., were followed by twelve smaller tests to obtain data on optimizing process conditions.

The new deacidification facility, at Fort Detrick, Maryland, will operate twenty-four hours a day, with a total of twenty-two employees working three shifts. At the start, 7,000 books will be processed in each of two chambers in a five-day operational cycle (including loading, treatment, and unloading). All treated books will be marked and dated before being returned to the shelves. A unit cost of $2.00 to $3.50 per book is anticipated.

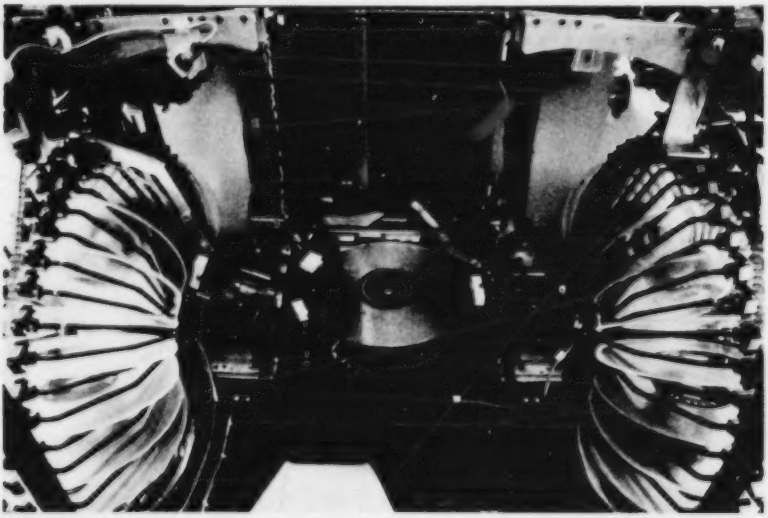
Only items from the Library of Congress will be processed at Fort Detrick, primarily because the number of books to be treated in the Library's vast general collections together with the incoming material will use the full capacity of the facility for twenty years. The Library will consider licensing the process to institutions or firms interested in marketing the service to others. The facility should be operational by 1987.

The Library opened its first optical disk user station this year, in the Prints and Photographs Reading Room. Eight collections of rare print materials consisting of a total of 40,000 images, many in color, are available on a single side of a 12-inch analog disk. As many as 54,000 images can be stored on such a disk, and researchers can browse the collections at their own speed.

In addition, digital optical disks are being produced in the pilot program to store printed library materials, including periodicals, maps, manuscripts, and sheet music. A one-sided digital disk can store up to 15,000 pages of text. A "jukebox" designed to hold 100 such disks will in time permit almost instant access to some 1.5 million pages of stored material.

Using more traditional methods of preservation, the County Atlas Project resulted in more than a thousand atlases being cleaned, deacidified, and bound. The project was completed one year ahead of schedule at a savings to the government of over $150,000.

Microfilming of the South Manchurian Railway Company records, which was partially underwritten by the Japanese National Diet Library, was completed after five years of work. A joint effort of the Library's Photoduplication Service and the Japanese Section, the project resulted in preservation of "one of the greatest stores of knowledge of twentieth-century Asia," according to Asian experts.



The "jukebox" mechanism in which optical disks may be stored and "played."

In 1979 the Library undertook a project to microfilm the South Manchurian Railway Company materials contained in the Asian Division's collections. Yuri Chiyo, a researcher from the National Diet Library of Japan, came to the Library to assist in preparing bibliographic entries for the materials. In March Mrs. Chiyo's contributions were recognized with a framed, macroscopic microform target presented by Richard Howard, assistant chief of the Asian Division; Mary Ann Ferrarese, assistant chief of bibliographic services in the Photoduplication Service; Norman Shaffer, chief of the Photoduplication Service; and John Broadbent, head of the Order Division Microform Section.

Accessing the Collections

All of the collections of the Library of Congress would remain in storage—their messages lost and resources untapped—if there were no organized way to access the collections. The situation would be as bad as that reported in 1876 when Sen. Timothy O. Howe, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, called on the Congress to build a new Library building, saying that the books stacked on the Library's floors were scarcely more available "than if they were still in the bookstalls from which they were gathered" and adding that "the evil is constantly growing with each year's accumulations."

Fortunately, the Library now has not one room but three buildings, including the world's largest library building—the James Madison Memorial Building. At the same time, it has developed cataloging systems and methods far beyond anything dreamed of when the Library was founded.

In fiscal 1984 special efforts on the part of Processing Services led to significant improvements in the efficiency and timeliness of cataloging procedures. Fully cataloged titles completing the descriptive cataloging stage increased by 26 percent, new name authority records rose 97 percent, and titles given minimal-level cataloging rose 32 percent. Automation was a key to improved productivity.

The Cataloging in Publication Division achieved an 11 percent increase in the number of new entries prepared for participating publishers. Through close cooperation with the cataloging divisions, the CIP Division has reduced processing time for the average title to six and a half working days. Cataloging staff in the Serial Record Division had similar success in improving the efficiency of serial titles cataloging, with an overall increase of 17 percent. Serial record activities were reviewed in connection with planning for future conversion of manual serial control files to an automated system.

Recent advances in automation at the Library have made it possible to search through 3.8 million records of English-language works, plus a growing number of foreign-language works, using SCORPIO. The PreMARC file was fully indexed for SCORPIO searching. Other automated systems were developed to assist the Hispanic Law Division, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Music Division, the Office of the Director for Special Collections, and the Copyright Office.

PreMARC catalog records were made available to SCORPIO users in December 1983. Linda Arret, reference specialist in the General Reading Rooms Division, demonstrates PreMARC as a SCORPIO file to Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, while Ellen Hahn, chief of the General Reading Rooms Division, looks on.

3

Serving the Congress

For more than sixty years after its founding in 1800, the Library was maintained for the sole use of the Congress. Today, although it is recognized as the national library, service to the Congress remains one of its paramount responsibilities.

Congressional Research Service

Again this year, the Congressional Research Service broke its own record, completing a total of more than 442,000 research assignments for the Congress, a 6 percent increase in workload as compared to 1983.

Considerable effort was made to apply new technologies to the work of CRS specialists, providing new ways of gathering, analyzing, and transmitting information and speeding replies to inquiries. The Director, Gilbert Gude, convened an ad hoc group to study the large-scale introduction of microprocessors, and by the end of the year orders for hardware had been placed and staff had been trained in the use of electronic spreadsheets and data base management systems. The Inquiry Status and Information System was expanded, resulting in more efficient reporting and better data distribution to management. Electronic mail was introduced, enabling reference centers in the Longworth and Russell buildings and in the Library's Congressional Reading Rooms to send inquiries instantly to the Inquiry Section. New procedures and resource manuals made it possible to standardize operations and train new staff. Remote printers in two research divisions now receive congressional inquiries within seconds after they arrive in the Inquiry Unit and are keyed into the computer system. CRS's Selective Dissemination of Information service was expanded and now reaches almost a thousand subscribers.

CRS staff planned and implemented an expanded program of institutes and seminars for Members, committees, and congressional staffs.

Almost two hundred Issue Briefs were brought out during the year, covering such topics of interest to the Congress as women's pension equity, industrial innovation, progress against poverty, federal assistance to libraries, AIDS, and sex discrimination in insurance. Substantial reports were also prepared on topics as diverse as the UFO enigma, the War Powers Resolution after a decade, the airline industry five years after deregulation, attainment of a permanent manned presence in space, and federal programs affecting children.

Committee prints included CRS studies and reports on the Mexican economic crisis, physician reimbursement under Medicare, nuclear safeguards, human rights documents, and state sunset statutes.

The popular InfoPacks were distributed at the rate of about sixteen thousand a month through Members of Congress, providing information on more than three hundred topics. Some of the most popular were on financial aid to undergraduates, the Congress, the budget process, the nuclear weapons freeze, and El Salvador.

Several special programs were conducted for groups that included Members of Congress and others concerned with specific topics of legislative interest. A program on agricultural policy, for example, was held at the request of the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and was cosponsored by CRS and the Farm Foundation. At the sixth annual Public Policy Issues Institute, held in January, forty-seven topics were presented to more than seven hundred congressional staff.

Numerous individualized briefings were given throughout the year, a number of them tailored specifically to the needs of special visitors. More then 250 cabinet-level representatives of foreign countries visited CRS to observe and discuss the organization of resources for U.S. lawmakers.

The *CRS Review*, published ten times a year to provide the congressional community with analytical articles on public policy issues, was distributed to Members of Congress, their staffs, congressional committees, and other offices in the legislative branch. Copies were also distributed to depository and foreign exchange libraries and were available to the public through the Superintendent of Documents and at Government Printing Office bookstores.

Other CRS publications currently available through GPO include *Major Legislation of the Congress*, the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, and *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*, which is a semiannual listing of CRS research products available as committee prints, House or Senate documents or reports, or insertions in the *Congressional Record*.

The Law Library

Another important resource for the Congress, the Law Library houses the world's largest and most comprehensive collections in foreign, international, and comparative law. It serves as the foreign law research arm of the Congress, and its specialists also respond to reference inquiries in American law and serve other branches of the government and the public.

In 1984 the Near Eastern and African Law Division celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. (The other Law Library divisions cover American-British, European, Far Eastern, and Hispanic law.)

Inquiries from the Congress and federal agencies this year concerned such diverse topics as amnesty, subscription television, veterans' benefits, parliamentary committees, antibribery laws, border-crossing head tax, the qualifications and duties of judges at all levels, and the extraterritorial application of corporate corruption laws.

Questions regarding specific countries or regions ranged from such issues as the payment of welfare benefits to unmarried mothers of minor age and traffic regulations for tractor trailors in Western Europe to the oaths aliens took upon becoming naturalized citizens in Canada at the turn of the century.

One report prepared for Congress involved a multinational survey that was subsequently issued as a Law Library Publication, *Drunk Driving Laws in Various Countries*. Congressional interest in the People's Republic of China remained high, and several studies were prepared on Chinese law, including one published under the title *The Chinese Communist Party Constitution of 1982: Deng Xiaoping's Program for Modernization*.

The number of readers using the Law Library increased by 11 percent this year. Staff specialists prepared twenty-seven bibliographies and over a thousand special studies for the Congress. More than five hundred bibliographies and an equal number of studies were prepared in response to requests from other government agencies, the judiciary, the bar, legal scholars, librarians, students, foreign governments, and the general public.

Official visitors to the Law Library during the year included the Deputy Director of the Bundestag Library in Bonn, judges from around the world, and delegations from the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools, and the American Association of Law Libraries.

4

Automation in the Library

Visitors to the Library are often surprised to learn that its Automated Systems Office (ASO) operates one of the largest computerized information service centers in the world. ASO serves as the nerve center for the Library's entire system of online data bases, and its work is integral to the productivity of every office in the Library.

This year ASO played a vital role in the Optical Disk Pilot Program, helping to develop design specifications, managing the development and integration of all equipment, developing the software, and training operators to input documents into the system. All elements of the optical disk document storage and retrieval system were functioning by the end of the year, and a data base was being developed.

In support of ongoing Library programs and management, the demand for online storage capacity to accommodate the expanding workload has been doubling every three years, even as higher-density optical storage systems are beginning to be used and evaluated. Online availability of the central processing units averaged 99.7 percent at the end of the fiscal year. The online systems, which function 96.5 hours per week, processed approximately 3.9 million transactions each month while servicing twenty-two hundred terminals located in the Library and at other sites on Capitol Hill. The Computer Service Center began replacing older terminals with new Comterm terminals that will support online cataloging and searching of the Library's online data bases.

The Optical Disk Pilot Program Advisory Committee held its second meeting at the Library on February 16.

On September 20 the Geography and Map Division celebrated the successful implementation of the Maps Online application. Elizabeth U. Mangan, head of the Technical Services Section, G&M, demonstrated the capabilities of the new application for David Carrington (G&M), George Perreault and Bill Hamilton (Automated Systems Office), John A. Wolter, (chief, G&M), and Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh.

In March the Music and Audiovisual sections of the Special Materials Cataloging Division held a reception to celebrate the successful implementation of Music Online, a pioneering application of automated cataloging at the Library. During the reception, senior music cataloger Catherine Garland called up the first Music Online record.

The Automated Systems Office is studying the Library's communications requirements through the year 2000, with one major goal being to determine the feasibility of handling data and voice transmission on the same system.

Development and testing of the Systems Network Interconnection component of the Linked Systems Project were completed this year. The system will be used for transfer of name authority data among the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group, and the Washington Library Network. An Information Screen Facility which allows a user department to set up a system to provide current information on any subject was released, ASO and CRS as the first users.

Significant enhancements were made to permit wider access to information and more comprehensive searches. Improvements in user response time were achieved when the MUMS-based FIND command was changed, making it easier for users to identify documents using online capabilities of MUMS.

In addition to assisting individual departments, ASO made further progress toward assisting management through acquisition of commercial software packages. Work proceeded on adapting personal computers for field data gathering.

Activities sponsored by the Library in connection with the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting in Washington included a reception in the Great Hall, supported by a gift from the Baker & Taylor Company. Among those present were ALA president-elect E. J. Josey; Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh; Jim Ulsimer, director of marketing at Baker & Taylor; Baker & Taylor senior vice-president Fred Philipp; Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer; Associate Librarian for Management Glen Zimmerman; and Baker & Taylor president Pedro Mata.

5

Federal Library Cooperation

In an effort to improve the federal government's access to information, FLICC, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (formerly the Federal Library Committee), reorganized and expanded its membership significantly. New members include Administrative Offices of the U.S. Courts, the Defense Technical Information Center, the Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service, and the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (Department of Energy). The Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and National Agricultural Library remain as members, as do each of the executive departments and the National Archives and Records Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, Supreme Court of the United States, United States Information Agency, and Veterans Administration.

The committee, chaired by Carol A. Nemeyer, the Associate Librarian for National Programs, coordinates cooperative activities and services among federal libraries and information centers. In addition to improved information access, FLICC offers continuing education and training programs and promotes use of the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). It also conducts research in the application of new technologies to federal libraries and information centers.

By the end of fiscal 1984, FEDLINK membership included six hundred agency libraries, information centers, and offices cooperating in the use of thirty contractual services that resulted in more than twelve hundred interagency agreements for approximately twenty million dollars of service. There was a 10 percent increase in the number of federal libraries using the OCLC products and services contract.

In September 1984, FEDLINK's Microcomputer Demonstration Center, which opened the previous December, began offering computer-based bulletin board services to FEDLINK member libraries. The system allows users to leave questions and messages for system operators and other users, providing an immediate means of information exchange among members.

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Serving the Public

Along with cherry blossoms, azaleas, and forsythia, spring in the nation's capital brings thousands of high school students intent on seeing as many important monuments and institutions as time allows before reboarding their tour buses. Arriving from all over the country, these students are considered important guests at LC, where they acquire information about library resources that may later be of great value to them. Other visitors from around the world have also discovered the rewards of spending time in the most "open" national library—and one whose architecture alone provides a splendid feast. The Educational Liaison Office arranged tours and programs for more than five thousand distinguished visitors this year, among them heads of state, ambassadors, and national librarians. All told, the Library received more than two million visitors in fiscal 1984.

The blooming of the Chinese saucer magnolia on the grounds of the Jefferson Building is considered an official sign that spring has arrived.

American Library Association Midwinter conferees enjoy the view from the Thomas Jefferson Building Visitors' Gallery while listening to a 3½-minute recording that discusses the architecture and operation of the Main Reading Room.

For the benefit of these visitors, a self-conducted audio tour was installed in the Visitors' Gallery overlooking the Main Reading Room. Sales and information counters offered an expanded selection of books and other items reflecting the breadth and depth of the Library's collections.

Exhibits

Visitors as well as Library staff members had many opportunities throughout the year to enjoy the changing exhibits featuring materials from the collections. One of the most visually exciting exhibitions of 1984 was "Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy." The exhibit brought together more than 130 examples of the art of master Japanese calligraphers, historic documents, and a video presentation describing the Library's Asian-language computers. The exhibit was cosponsored by the Library and *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a leading Japanese newspaper. Present at the opening were Japanese masters of the calligraphic art and many other distinguished visitors.

The Exhibits Office also prepared and installed exhibitions of materials documenting 150 years of United States-Thailand accord, nineteenth-century prints of transatlantic steamships and steamboats,

and architectural drawings, photographs, and watercolors from the Historic American Buildings Survey. Visitors to the Madison Gallery enjoyed a major exhibition of more than 250 fine prints from the Pennell Collection, acquired through a bequest to the Library. Posters from early film musicals were displayed in LC's Performing Arts Library at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, satirical and humorous works from the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoons were on view in the Madison Building's Oval Gallery, and fifty award-winning map designs selected by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping were mounted outside the Geography and Map Division.

Other exhibits featured prizewinning photographs by members of the White House News Photographers Association, a history of opera in America, political cartoons on the presidency of Harry S. Truman, posters and film stills documenting flight in film, posters of American artists, an exhibit entitled "Books and Other Machines," and renovation and restoration plans for the Library. Also in the Madison Gallery, more than two hundred exceptional atlas volumes and plates from the late fifteenth century to the present were displayed. The thirteenth annual LC employee art and craft show was mounted, as was a permanent exhibit for the Copyright Office depicting landmark cases in the history of copyright law.

At a reception marking the opening of a major exhibition of Japanese calligraphic art, master calligrapher Taiun Yanagida (center) discussed one of his works with J. Thomas Rimer, chief of the Library's Asian Division, and Warren Tsuneishi, director for area studies.

Public Programs

The Library of Congress offers a wide variety of programs and services, each with its special public. The music public, for example, knows the Library through its weekly chamber music concerts, held in the Coolidge Auditorium and broadcast over more than two hundred National Public Radio stations.

This was a year to remember for the hundreds of music enthusiasts who attended the Sixteenth Coolidge Festival of Chamber Music. The five-day festival presented new works by recognized composers and the premiere of a new film commissioned from James Herbert by the Coolidge Foundation to accompany Paul Hindemith's *Hérodiade*. Each program included a work by Johannes Brahms, completing the Library's year-long celebration of the sesquicentennial of the composer's birth. Among numerous other concerts during the year was a series of five recitals of twentieth-century music for the cello. The First Festival of American Chamber Music was opened by Richard Bales and his National Gallery Orchestra with a program that included two of his own works.

In September the Library hosted an evening of Gershwin music, at which Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin announced the establishment of the George and Ira Gershwin Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Here Dr. Boorstin and Mrs. Ira Gershwin examine an artist's rendering of the room.

Among the performers at the Gershwin concert were pianists Katia and Marielle Labèque, singer John W. Bubbles, and pianist Dick Hyman.

A musical evening sponsored by the Hispanic Division in cooperation with the Embassy of Spain drew upon unpublished manuscripts of the eighteenth-century composer and performer Antonio Soler y Ramos.

During the summer the American Folklife Center sponsored a series of concerts featuring various ethnic groups.

One of the most important literary events of the year was the commemoration in November of the fiftieth anniversary of the Academy of American Poets. In two evening programs, fourteen leading American poets, including six Consultants in Poetry to the Library, read from their works to packed audiences in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Later in the season three short Samuel Beckett plays were presented. Other literary programs of note were readings by Bernard Malamud, Shirley Hazzard, and Joseph Brodsky; lectures by Richard Ellmann, Reed Whittemore, and Northrup Frye; a recreation of Thomas Edison by actor Pat Hingle; and a two-day conference on George Orwell and 1984.

The distinguished poet Robert Fitzgerald had been appointed Consultant in Poetry but was unable to assume his duties because of illness. (Mr. Fitzgerald died in January 1985.) Reed Whittemore, who had served as poetry consultant in 1964–65, was named interim consultant.

At a noontime concert sponsored by the American Folklife Center, the Veltones entertained an enthusiastic audience with songs from the 1950s and 1960s.

The first full year of operation of the Mary Pickford Theater proved successful. The handsome, sixty-four-seat theater was largely filled for screenings of more than a hundred films on seventy-one evenings. The presentations included both historic silent films and current films of special significance, most of which were from the Library's collections.

Symposia and seminars at the Library attracted participants and audiences from all over the world. The American Folklife Center convened a three-day meeting entitled "Folklife and Automated Archives: Interdisciplinary Approaches." The Center for the Book hosted a meeting of the USIA Task Force on U.S. Books Abroad, two meetings of the Secretary of Education's study committee on textbooks, and a program on publishing industry archives; cosponsored a symposium on Japanese calligraphy with the Asian Division and a film/book program, "In Celebration of Biography," with ABC Entertainment; and sponsored lectures on fine printing and book collecting.

The writing, researching, publishing, and influence of biography were discussed at the Library during a November symposium sponsored by the Center for the Book. Participants included biographers Edmund and Sylvia Morris and Simon Michael Bessie, director of Harper & Row and chairman of the center's National Advisory Board.

The Children's Literature Center presented a lecture on literary creativity by award-winning author Madeleine L'Engle and, with the Center for the Book and ABC Entertainment, sponsored the premiere of a family television special and a discussion by the producer, star, and author of *The Best Christmas Pageant Ever* on how literature is translated to the screen.

The Lincoln-Juarez lecture series, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the Mexican Foreign Ministry, was initiated in 1984. In June Ambassador Antonio Gomez Robledo of Mexico lectured in the Coolidge Auditorium, and in February the Librarian of Congress delivered a lecture in Mexico.

A symposium on contemporary printmaking was sponsored by the Prints and Photographs Division in connection with the Pennell exhibit mentioned earlier.

Among the symposia which drew visitors from abroad was one on modern Greek literature sponsored by the European Division. It commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nikos Kazantzakis and was organized in cooperation with the Embassy of Greece.

The Library continued to reach out to a nationwide audience through the "Read More About It" program, a cooperative endeavor of the Center for the Book and CBS Television in which the Library prepares suggested reading lists that are presented at the end of selected major programs. The ABC Television Network has also begun a cooperative reading promotion effort with the Library through the Center for the Book. ABC's animated character "Cap'n O. G. Readmore" first appeared in September in short segments designed to appeal to young viewers.

A one-day symposium on contemporary Greek literature, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nikos Kazantzakis, featured an address by the novelist's widow, Eleni Kazantzakis. Greeting Mrs. Kazantzakis are Professor Patroklos Stavrou, minister to the President of the Republic of Cyprus; John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services; and David H. Kraus, assistant chief of the European Division.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped distributed to the nationwide NLS network libraries the first cassette recorded edition of Houghton Mifflin's *Concise Heritage Dictionary*. The recorded dictionary, produced by the staff of NLS using voice indexing techniques to help readers locate entries, is a comprehensive twenty-cassette package that is also available to the public for the production price of $82.50. NLS hosted the first meeting of a national equipment advisory committee and also the Music Technical Committee of the Braille Authority, which attracted participants from London and Toronto as well as many U.S. cities. Communication with network libraries was improved through purchase of automated systems that will support book circulation, magazine subscription, machine inventory, and statistical reporting functions of the NLS Music Section, Multistate Centers, and three network library test sites. And much progress was made in promulgating international standards among institutions that serve this special constituency.

Vital to NLS's far-reaching services is the application of the latest developments in communications technology. NLS also regularly provides information on the state of the art in this field to other organizations that serve handicapped readers.

Copyright

The Copyright Office, which administers the laws protecting the creative works of U.S. citizens, again broke its own record for productivity when registrations during the fiscal year passed the half-million mark. The Office also developed new ways to reach out to those it serves—authors and creators of original works, the international copyright community, and the Congress.

At the request of congressional committees concerned with the effects of the development of new technologies on copyright law, a symposium on the subject was convened by the Library. Guest speakers included representatives of copyright organizations from other countries as well as legal specialists from the United States.

High technology was both the means and the subject of a teleconference on the computer/copyright interface at which specialists in five different cities participated through satellite-transmitted video and audio connections.

To better inform its publics, the Copyright Office developed and began using two multiprojector slide shows, one illustrating the importance of copyright to authors and artists, the other explaining the compulsory licensing systems administered by that office.

Publishing Activities

A milestone was reached this year when the Publishing Office brought out the tenth volume of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789*, edited by Paul H. Smith. The total number of pages in the series has now reached 7,735. Still a decade away from completion, *Letters of Delegates* has already become an indispensable source of firsthand information on the ideas and people that shaped the American Republic. Results of another major effort initiated by the Library in celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial were made available in the form of a two-volume, 1,672-page bibliography entitled *Revolutionary America, 1763–1789*, compiled by Ronald M. Gephart.

An especially innovative approach to the preparation of a major guide can be noted in *Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites Recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record*, which celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of HABS/HAER. The volume includes seventeen essays on the survey, edited by C. Ford Peatross, as well as a comprehensive checklist of HABS photographs, measured drawings, and data sheets, compiled by Alicia Stamm.

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh and Acting Public Printer William J. Barrett (right) present Amtrak chairman W. Graham Claytor, Jr. (center), with a copy of Railroad Maps of North America, *published by the Library in early 1984.*

Other books from the Publishing Office are *Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years*, by Andrew M. Modelski, and *"Two Loaf-Givers," or A Tour Through the Gastronomic Libraries of Katherine Golden Bitting and Elizabeth Robins Pennell*, by Leonard N. Beck. (The title is a reference to the women who presented their superb collections of cookbooks to the Library of Congress.)

Special publications this year include two on international figures: *Kemal Atatürk: A Centennial Bibliography (1881–1981)*, compiled by Abraham Bodurgil, and *Ignacy Jan Paderewski, 1860–1941*, by Janina W. Hoskins. Published lectures included Richard Ellmann's *Oscar Wilde at Oxford*, Reed Whittemore's *William Carlos Williams: "The Happy Genius of the Household,"* Anthony Hecht's *Robert Lowell*, William P. Barlow, Jr.'s *Book Collecting: Personal Rewards and Public Benefits*, and Harrison E. Salisbury's *The Book Enchained*. *United States-German Relations, Past and Present* consisted of papers presented at a symposium commemorating the 300th anniversary of German settlement in the United States.

A popular publication among children's librarians and educators, the annual *Children's Books* list for 1983, compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan and a committee of children's book specialists, was issued. It describes 175 works selected for literary merit, usefulness, and enjoyment.

The Publishing Office also brought out a number of other bibliographies, pamphlets, lists, and guides designed to meet special needs.

While the fall 1983 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* was the last in a forty-year series covering the Library and its collections, the Librarian of Congress and others are exploring a successor magazine or other effective ways to share such information more widely.

Commercial publishers, working in cooperation with the Publishing Office, produced attractive new works based on materials in the Library. The unique sketchbooks of Japanese master Hiroshige were reproduced in facsimile by George Braziller, and GMG Publishing brought out the Library's first full-color engagement calendar, with illustrations from a wide variety of LC collections.

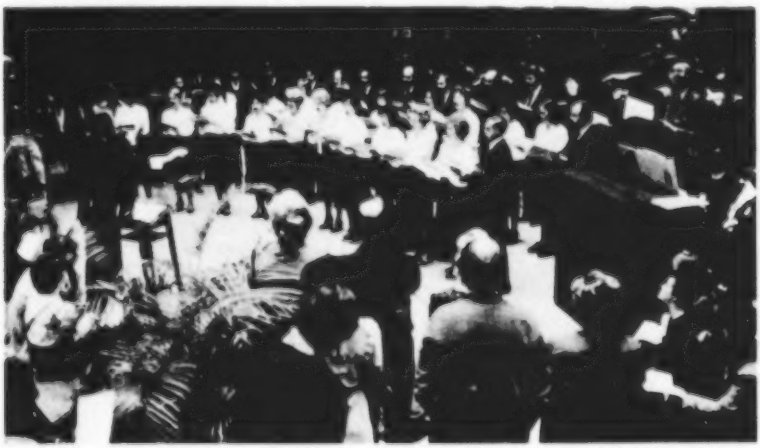
The *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, volume 44, *Humanities*, was released by the University of Texas Press in March.

The Photoduplication Service issued eight circulars on research materials recently filmed and available for purchase. These leaflets were of special interest to research institutions.

In addition to its publications for Members of Congress and congressional staff, the Congressional Research Service, in compliance with Public Law 88–246, compiled manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1984–85 school year. The high school debate manual, *How Can the Federal Government Best Decrease Poverty in the United States?*, was issued as Senate Document No. 9825. The manual on the college debate topic, *Should the U.S. Federal Government Significantly Increase the Exploration and/or Development of Space Beyond the Earth's Mesosphere?*, was published as House Document No. 98257. These documents were to be distributed nationally by Members of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents.

New publications from the Copyright Office provided information to the public on the Copyright Card Catalog and online files, as well as on copyright registration for sound recordings and computer programs.

Fifty-two issues of the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* were published by the Information Office and distributed to more than thirteen thousand libraries, institutions, and Library staff members. The Information Office also published the monthly *Calendar of Events*, listing public events, new publications, and exhibits at the Library. More than a hundred press releases about Library programs were mailed to newspapers and radio and television stations.



The Library's holiday celebrations included a concert by the Copyright Chorale in the Atrium of the Madison Building.

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Staffing the Library

Several high-level management positions were filled this year in a Library staff that totaled 5,327 employees at the end of September 1984. Henriette D. Avram was appointed Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Mary S. Price was named director for bibliographic products and services, and Robert C. Sullivan was appointed director for acquisitions and overseas operations. Dorothy Gregor, formerly assistant librarian for technical services at the University of California, Berkeley, became chief of the Shared Cataloging Division. Robert Saudek, a television pioneer and founding president of the Museum of Broadcasting, was appointed chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division; Sara Castro-Klarén, former chairman of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Dartmouth College, became chief of the Hispanic Division; and Stephen E. Ostrow, recently executive director of the Portland (Oregon) Art Association, was named chief of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Staffers at all levels and with various areas of special expertise worked together in the management matrix set up for the Optical Disk Pilot Program and with the Library's Office of Planning and Development to prepare for gathering data on Library services.

To coordinate equal opportunity programs with other personnel and labor relations activities, the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office was placed under the Associate Librarian for Management, Glen A. Zimmerman. Affirmative action programs were expanded to include a Target Series Job Information Fair, employment seminars, a Career Interest Group Program, and an interagency Affirmative Action Roundtable, in addition to existing programs. The Women's Program Office took primary responsibility for the Workforce Utilization Analysis in 1984. In order to attract more Hispanic employees, a special Hispanic employment program coordinator was named. The Library also established the position of handicapped program coordinator, with responsibility for improving services for handicapped staff members.

To give the staff a better opportunity to see what their colleagues are doing in other departments and to learn something about special LC programs, the Information Office initiated an audiovisual information service in September, placing a television monitor outside the cafeteria to screen videotapes about Library activities.

The Library of Congress is a community comprising people of many talents, working together under a set of established rules and traditions. Widespread application of automation this year brought the Library into a new era, making it possible for staff members in every department to improve services without sacrificing the personal approach that has made "America's Library" a congenial place for researcher and casual visitor alike.

During the American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, the Library's Children's Literature Center held a coffee for visiting librarians and others. Sybille Jagusch, chief of the center, talks with Alan Benjamin of Crown Publishers, Michael Khan of Schocken Books, and Madeline Wolf of Crown.